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SOUTH CAROLINA COUNCIL ON VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION



ANNUAL REPORT 1987-1988

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BEAUFORT

September 1, 1988

TO: His Excellency the Governor and the
Honorable Members of the General Assembly of South Carolina:

On behalf of the State Council, I am pleased to transmit herewith the 1987-1988 Annual Report of the State Council on Vocational and Technical Education. This Report describes the authority, responsibility and major activities of the Council for the 1987-1988 year. Fiscal information is also provided in this report.

The Council appreciates your continued support of vocational and technical education and the interest in the work of the Council. We are confident that the efforts of this agency will continue to bring about increased coordination and cooperation, and other desired improvements in the delivery systems of public supported occupational education in our State.

We are looking forward to an exciting and productive year in 1988-1989, as the Council carries out its federal responsibilities and also moves to fulfill its additional responsibilities as the State Occupational Training Advisory Committee, as designated by the Employment Revitalization Act of 1986.

Respectfully,

Robert H. White, Ph.D.
Executive Director

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OVERVIEW

The State Council on Vocational and Technical Education is a separate state agency established under the auspices of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act of 1984 which authorized federal funds for vocational education in the state. That Act specifies that for a state to be eligible to receive federal funds for vocational education, among other conditions, the state must have a State Council. The Council's purpose is to carry out certain evaluative functions and provide advice to the appropriate boards on policy matters pertaining to secondary level vocational education and to post-secondary level vocational education (technical education). The Council is composed of 13 members who are representative of both the public and private segments of the population, who are appointed by the Governor. Much of the work of the Council is with the boards for vocational education and technical education and their administrative units. These include the State Board of Education, the Office of Vocational Education in the State Department of Education, the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education, and the state staff for technical education. The Council also works with other boards, agencies or groups concerned with occupational education and training. Financial support for the Council consists primarily of a federal allocation to the Council which, by federal law, may not be diverted for any other purpose. The Council also receives a small state appropriation and in 1987-88 received a small grant to carry out duties prescribed by the Employment Revitalization Act of 1986. Total authorized staff for the Council during 1987-1988 consisted of three full-time positions.

The Employment Revitalization Act of 1986 (ERA), enacted by the General Assembly in April of 1986, established the State Council as the State Occupational Training Advisory Committee (SOTAC). This Act established certain duties for the SOTAC, including reporting on the implementation of memoranda of agreements between technical colleges and local school districts, and other, ongoing requirements. Federal funds may not be utilized to carry out these ERA duties, therefore, state or other funds must be utilized to carry out these activities related to the ERA requirements.

The Council does not conduct any educational programs, nor does it have any administrative authority over such programs. The efforts of the Council are directed primarily to evaluative research, and the development of policy advice which is then submitted to the appropriate board to enhance and improve the programs and the efficiency of occupational education in South Carolina.

The Council is a separate state agency and clearly is not an extension of the Office of Vocational Education or the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education. It functions as an independent agency of South Carolina state government.

A certified Council, composed of members appointed by the Governor to meet specified membership qualifications, is required by the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act for the State to be eligible to receive and expend federal funds for vocational education. This Council meets this federal requirement.

The Perkins Vocational Education Act of 1984 which authorizes federal funds for vocational education in the state. This Act specifies that for a state to be eligible to receive federal funds for vocational education, among other conditions, the state must have a State Council. The Council's purpose is to carry out the following functions and provide advice to the appropriate boards on policy matters pertaining to secondary level vocational education and to post-secondary level vocational education (technical education). The Council is composed of 13 members who are representative of both the public and private segments of the population, who are appointed by the Governor. Much of the work of the Council is with the boards for vocational education and technical education and their administrative units. These include the State Board of Education, the Office of Vocational Education in the State Department of Education, the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education, and the state staff for technical education. The Council also works with other boards, agencies or groups concerned with occupational education and training. Financial support for the Council consists primarily of a federal allocation to the Council which, by federal law, may not be diverted for any other purpose. The Council also receives a small state appropriation and in 1987-88 received a small grant to carry out duties prescribed by the Employment Reauthorization Act of 1986. Total authorized staff for the Council during 1987-1988 consisted of three full-time positions.

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PURPOSE

The South Carolina Council on Vocational and Technical Education currently operates under the authority of Public Law 98-524 (Carl D. Perkins Act) and State Executive Order 85-09. Sec. 112.- (a) of the federal act (P.L. 98-524), specifies that "Each State which desires to participate in vocational education programs authorized by this Act for any fiscal year shall establish a State council, which shall be appointed by the Governor" The State Council allows South Carolina to meet this requirement and thus be eligible for federal funds for vocational education.

The Council's purposes stem from both federal and state legislation. Among its federally-mandated responsibilities, the Council is required to evaluate "the vocational education program delivery systems assisted under this Act, and under the Job Training Partnership Act...." The Perkins Act further specifies that the Council is to "make recommendations to the State board" Given the governance of the system in South Carolina, the Council has assumed, supported by Executive Order 85-09, very similar relationships to the State Board for Vocational Education (which is the State Board of Education), the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education, and the state administrative unit for the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

The Employment Revitalization Act of 1986 designated the State Council to also serve as the State Occupational Training Advisory Committee (SOTAC), and specified certain responsibilities. Consistent with these prescribed duties, during 1986-1987 SOTAC was to fulfill the duties contained in ERA-86. The prime activities in this regard involved assisting with the establishment of the sixteen Area Occupational Training Advisory Committees (AOTACs), following through in monitoring the progress of the SOTACs, by summarizing the information and reporting on the progress of these committees to the Governor, the members of the General Assembly, and other, selected, audiences.

Evaluation is only one of the many responsibilities of the Council. Others include: "furnish consultation to the State board" (Sec. 112(d)(4)), "advise the State board and make reports to the Governor, the business community, and the general public of the State..." (Sec. 112(d)(2)), be involved with the State's planning process for vocational education (Sec. 113(a)(2)(A)), and "submit recommendations to the State board..." (Sec. 112(d)(5)). These purposes, extracted from the Perkins Act, represent the major evaluative and policy advice duties of the Council. All of these responsibilities, and more, must be met in order for the State to remain eligible for federal vocational education funds.

The Council, established in 1969, has steadfastly advocated improved and accessible programs for vocational and technical education.

AUTHORITY - RESPONSIBILITY

The authority of the Council comes from three sources: a Federal Act, a State Executive Order, and the Employment Revitalization Act of 1986. The Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act (Public Law 98-524), in Section 112, specifies that to be eligible for federal funds for vocational education, the State "shall establish a State council...." This Act also provides the conditions by which the Council shall operate, the membership requirements, duties, and other specifics. Executive Order 85-09, issued by Governor Richard W. Riley on April 1, 1985, endorses the provisions of the Federal Act and creates the Council as an agency in the State government structure. On April 29, 1986, the Employment Revitalization Act of 1986 was signed into State law. This Act designated the State Council on Vocational and Technical Education to also serve as the State Occupational Training Advisory Committee, with additional specified responsibilities.

The area of responsibility of the Council encompasses all of vocational education, technical education, and other occupational education and job training programs. The major programs for which the Council has evaluation or policy advice responsibilities include:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Scope</u>
State Board of Education	Vocational Education	91 School Districts 50 vocational centers 114,044 students
State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education	Technical Education	16 technical colleges 27,771 full-time equivalent students (credit quarter hrs.)
Administration for the Job Training Partnership Act	Coordination of Programs	State-wide
Area Occupational Training Advisory Committees	Coordination, Cooperation, and articulation for vocational educ., technical education, adult vocational educ., and adult education	16 areas
The Public and		
The U. S. Congress		

COUNCIL MEMBERS

The Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act requires the State Council to be composed of 13 members, appointed to fill specified membership criteria. The Council elects the Chairman from among its private sector members. During 1987-1988 the Council members, with officers indicated, were:

Mr. Stephen Carter, Chairman	Columbia
Dr. Joann B. Morton, Vice-Chair	Columbia
Mr. Frank M. Hart, Past Chair	Marion
Mrs. Beulah Bennett	Charleston
Mr. David Burton	Columbia
Dr. Don C. Garrison	Pendleton
Mr. Donald Gist	Columbia
Mr. Frank E. Harling	Graniteville
Mr. Don Harper	Rock Hill
Mr. James Johnson	Andrews
Mr. Frank Lanford	Oconee
Ms. Linda Lingle	Charleston
Mrs. Dorothy Murphree	Florence

The Council members donated a considerable amount of time to Council business during 1987-88, time spent in behalf of vocational and technical education that was voluntarily given to this effort. Overall, a minimum of 72 days were contributed by members to meetings and activities directly related to the Council's purposes. Additionally, there were many other special meetings and visits to educational institutions, time spent in discussions, and large amounts of time devoted to reading publication drafts and correspondence, for which the Council has no official record. Appendix I provides some detail concerning this voluntary, contributed time.

ORGANIZATION

Due to the role of the Council and its limited staff, the operational style of the South Carolina Council on Vocational and Technical Education differs from other state boards. Concerns and issues are identified and discussed by the members, priorities are established, research is carried out as necessary, and Council members then develop recommendations and positions, with staff assistance as needed. Rather than serve as a policy approval board for materials developed by staff, the very nature of the Council's role dictates active involvement of all members and informed participation in the development of recommendations.

Much of the work of the Council is carried out through committee structure. The Council Committee assignments for 1987-88 were:

Committee Structure July 1, 1987 through June 30, 1988

Executive Committee

Mr. Stephen Carter, Chairman
Dr. Joann B. Morton, Vice-Chair
Mr. Frank M. Hart, Past Chair

SOTAC Monitoring Committee

Dr. Joann B. Morton, Comm. Chr.
Mrs. Dorothy Murphree
Mr. Frank Lanford
Mr. Donald Gist
Ms. Linda Lingle
Mr. Frank E. Harling

Legislative Liaison Committee

Mr. David Burton, Chair
Ms. Linda Lingle
Mr. James Johnson

Articulation Committee

Mr. Frank M. Hart, Chair
Mr. Frank E. Harling
Dr. Don C. Garrison

Plans and Planning Committee

Mr. Donald Harper, Chair
Mr. Frank E. Harling
Dr. Don C. Garrison
Mr. Frank M. Hart
Mrs. Beulah D. Bennett

STAFF - OFFICE

STAFF

Three positions were authorized to provide direction, secretarial support, fiscal functions, research, and all other necessary support activities. This number remained constant since 1977-78, despite the increasing complexity of agency activity and a vast increase in evaluation responsibilities. Due to the myriad of tasks required, each staff person must be well versed in the Council role and responsible for several areas of activity.

Throughout 1987-88, the staff for the Council consisted of:

Dr. Robert H. White - Executive Director

Ms. Susan Bourne - Executive Assistant

Mrs. Elizabeth (Lib) Shealy - Executive Support Specialist

Administration is the only division shown on the agency organizational chart due to the very small staff.

OFFICE

The Council office was located at 2221 Devine Street, Suite 420, Columbia, 29205, in office space leased from the Budget and Control Board. All direct and indirect costs associated with the office, including rent, were paid from the Council's federal allocation and the state appropriation. Indirect costs associated with other services provided by the state (e.g., purchasing, audits, voucher audits and check writing, etc.) were paid to the state from the Council's federal funds.

HISTORY - SYNOPSIS

The South Carolina Council on Vocational and Technical Education was created in 1969 as the State Advisory Council on Vocational Education. Public Law 90-576, the Vocational Education Amendments of 1968, specified that "any State which desires to receive a grant under this title for any fiscal year shall establish a State Advisory Council, which shall be appointed by the Governor...." This requirement has been continued in essentially the same form throughout the various federal vocational education Acts. However, there have been some modifications to comply with changes in the federal law.

In order to establish South Carolina's eligibility for federal funds for vocational education, Governor Robert McNair appointed twelve persons to the Advisory Council in the spring of 1969. The first activity of record was the Advisory Council meeting of June 23, 1969. The Council met in the Governor's Conference Room, elected Mr. Bob Harley of Spartanburg as Chairman and Mr. Floyd Johnson of York as Vice-Chairman, and approved the State Plan for Vocational Education. Following that meeting the Council was essentially inactive until an Executive Director was employed on February 24, 1970.

From February through June of the first year, the Council met three times, with much of the effort devoted to establishing an effective organization and in preparing the first evaluation report. Although the federal law required the Council to serve in an advisory relationship to the State Board for Vocational Education (State Board of Education), the Governor expressed his position that the Council should also serve in a similar capacity to the State Technical Education Committee, thus establishing a precedent. The Council's allocation for 1969-70 was \$34,679, and the Council office was first established at Clemson University, in space provided by the University.

From 1970-71 through 1972-73, the membership of the State Advisory Council varied from 13 to 16 members. The Council was occupied with its advisory responsibilities, and each year's evaluation report contained recommendations to both the State Board of Education and the Technical Education Board.

In July of 1973, the Council office was relocated to Suite 809 in the SCN Center at Main and Lady streets in Columbia. Council membership remained relatively constant at 15 or 16 members from 1973-74 through 1976-77. In addition to its regular evaluation responsibilities, the Council began to take interest in special topics, such as reported problems in the administration of licensed practical nursing programs, and in a study of the need for a doctoral level program in vocational and technical education in South Carolina. An emerging topic of concern to the members at that time centered about the expressed need for coordination and articulation of related vocational and technical education programs.

Beginning with 1977-78, newly enacted federal legislation expanded the Council membership to a minimum of 20 members, and prescribed additional duties. In late June of 1978, The Council office was moved from commercial office space at the SCN Center to an office in a state-owned building at 2221 Devine Street, Columbia. A third staff position was established in mid-year of 1977-78 (January, 1978) to provide additional Council support.

From 1977-78 through March 30, 1985, the Council membership varied from 20 to 23 members. A primary activity of the Council from 1969 to 1985 was the development and publication of an annual evaluation report containing recommendations to the State Board of Education and to the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education. At various times, recommendations were also offered to other groups, such as the 1202 Commission and the State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee.

Near the end of the 1984-85 fiscal year, two events occurred to impact the work of the State Council. Enactment of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act (P.L. 98-524) by the U.S. Congress on October 19, 1984, caused the specific requirements, and the membership composition, to be changed. Accordingly, on April 1, 1985, Governor Richard W. Riley appointed 13 members to the newly constituted Council, consistent with the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act. Some of the 13 appointees were former members, but several were new members of the Council.

One of the last activities of the State Advisory Council under P.L. 94-482 was the completion and dissemination of the Fourteenth Annual Evaluation Report. On April 1, 1985, Governor Richard W. Riley made Council appointments under the new Act (Public Law 98-524), and these thirteen appointees also were the members for 1985-86.

Legislative - Federal

When the Council was initially established (Vocational Education Amendments of 1968), very general responsibilities were assigned. The significance of this Act was that it provided separate financial support for its operation and evaluative activities and prescribed independence for the Council.

The Education Amendments of 1972, P.L. 92-318, reflected strong Congressional approval of the efforts of, and the progress being made by, State Advisory Councils. In that Act, Congress broadened the role and responsibilities of State Advisory Councils by adding an advisory relationship to the planning process for post-secondary occupational education. The Council was also to advise the 1202 Commission, a group with broad planning responsibilities for higher education.

Federal legislation affecting vocational education, and the role of the State Advisory Council, was greatly revised in the Education Amendments of 1976, Public Law 94-482. In this Act, Congress expanded the membership requirements to include wider representation, but more importantly, Congress again expanded the responsibilities of the Council. Essentially, this Act continued all of the earlier requirements and specified additional duties that previously were only implied.

On October 19, 1984, Congress again amended the federal authorization for vocational education by enacting the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act of 1984, Public Law 98-524. This Act, which became effective immediately, not only continued the requirement of a Council in order for a state to be eligible to receive federal funds for vocational education, but it contained several significant changes for the Council. The Perkins Act reduced the number of members to a specified 13 from the previous minimum of 20, and increased the prescribed responsibilities. It also continued to provide federal fiscal support (at a slightly increased level to reflect inflationary costs) while extending the requirement that the Council must be independent. The Perkins Act also deleted the word "advisory" in the Council's name. The Council is now known as the South Carolina Council on Vocational and Technical Education. One other important change was to increase the Council's duties to include evaluation responsibilities for programs under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

Legislative - State

Historically, State authority for the State Council has been derived from a series of Executive Orders. An Executive Order of February 12, 1970, issued by Governor Robert McNair, first established state authority for the State Advisory Council. On August 18, 1972, Governor John West issued a subsequent Executive Order which continued the Council and also specifically included the word "Technical" in the name of the Council to designate a parallel responsibility to the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education. On April 16, 1979, Governor Richard W. Riley updated the two previous Executive Orders which had given the South Carolina Advisory Council on Vocational and Technical Education a place in the state governance structure. Executive Order 79-12 continued the Council for "purposes as may be advisable to improve vocational and technical education..." and further clarified the advisory relationship to the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education.

Executive Order 85-09 by Governor Richard W. Riley on April 1, 1985, established the South Carolina Council on Vocational and Technical Education and repealed Executive Order 79-12. Executive Order 85-09 transferred the responsibilities and tangibles of the State Advisory Council to the State Council, and continued the provision that the Council would bear equal relationships to the State Board of Education and the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education.

In the Spring of 1984, the General Assembly of South Carolina enacted the Education Improvement Act of 1984 (EIA-84) which imposed specific study requirements on the State Council, at that time known as the State Advisory Council. This legislative requirement was to "conduct an intensive study of how the vocational education system can best prepare young people with skills employers will require between the years 1990 and 2000." (Sec. 2, Subpart 5, Subdivision A, DIVISION II of EIA-84. This study, comprised of eight specific elements, was begun during 1984-85 and completed in June of 1986. Seven publications resulted from this effort, which were listed on pages 14-15 of the Council's 1985-86 Annual Report.

The Employment Revitalization Act (ERA-86) also impacted significantly on the State Council on Vocational and Technical Education. The final version of this Act (ERA-86) designated the State Council as the State Occupational Training Advisory Committee (SOTAC), with continuing duties prescribed. Since federal funds may not be utilized to carry out any duties prescribed by any other group, organization or individual other than the Council, additional funds had to be obtained to fulfill these duties during 1987-88. Ultimately, limited funds were recommended by the Private Job Training Review Committee (PJTRC) and approved by the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education (SBTCE) for this function. Transfer of the funds to the SOTAC and authorization for expenditures through the Joint Legislative Review Committee was accomplished mid-way through the fiscal year. The funds obtained from the SBTCE, as recommended by the PJTRC, were utilized to monitor the progress of the sixteen individual area committees, and to develop and produce an Interim Report on the Area Occupational Training Advisory Committees. This Report was being distributed as the Council transitioned into the 1988-1989 year. The Council also was progressing on the review and assessment of the cooperation, articulation and coordination in the sixteen geographic areas as required by Section 6 of ERA-86.

FEDERAL AND STATE REQUIREMENTS

The duties of the Council for 1987-1988 are found in the Carl D. Perkins Act, (Public Law 98-524, Section 112 and related sections), Executive Order 85-09, and the South Carolina Employment Revitalization Act of 1986 (ERA-86).

Federal Requirements

Section 112 of Public Law 98-524 contains a number of requirements and responsibilities of the State Council. The following list of federal requirements is extracted from the Act:

- + Advise the State Board of Education "on the development of the State plan." (Sec. 112.(d)(1))
- + "Furnish consultation to the State Board (of Education) on the establishment of evaluation criteria for vocational education programs within the State." (Sec. 112.(d)(4))
- + Provide consultation to the State Board (of Education) on the establishment of technical committees. (Sec. 111.(d))
- + Advise the State Board of Education on "policies the State should pursue to strengthen vocational education (with particular attention to programs for the handicapped)...." (Sec. 112.(d)(2)(A))
- + Advise the State Board of Education on "initiatives and methods the private sector could undertake to assist in the modernization of vocational education programs" (Sec. 112.(d)(2)(B))
- + "Analyze and report on the distribution of spending for vocational education in the State and on the availability of vocational education activities and services within the State...." (Sec. 112.(d)(3))
- + "Submit recommendations to the State Board (of Education) on the conduct of vocational education programs conducted in the State which emphasize the use of business concerns and labor organizations" (Sec. 112.(d)(5))
- + "Assess the distribution of financial assistance ... particularly with (regard to) the analysis of the distribution of financial assistance between secondary vocational education programs and postsecondary vocational education programs...." (Sec. 112.(d)(6))

- + "Recommend procedures to the State Board (of Education) to ensure and enhance the participation of the public in the provision of vocational education at the local level...." (Sec. 112.(d)(7))
- + "Report to the State Board (of Education) on the extent to which ..." handicapped, disadvantaged, adults, single parents, persons in non-traditional programs, and criminal offenders "are provided with equal access to vocational education programs" (Sec. 112.(d)(8))
- + "Evaluate at least once every two years" vocational education programs and JTPA programs. (Sec. 112.(d)(9)(A))
- + Issue reports to the Governor, the business community and the general public. (Sec. 112.(d)(2))
- + Make recommendations and advise on the "adequacy and effectiveness of the coordination that takes place between vocational education and (programs of) the Job Training Partnership Act" (Sec. 112.(d)(9))

State Requirements

Executive Order 85-09 gave the Council the authority to carry out "the purposes stated in the Act (Perkins Act) and for other purposes as may be advisable to improve vocational and technical education in particular." This generalized responsibility provided authority for the Council to work with other boards, agencies, and groups as needed.

Employment Revitalization Act

The South Carolina Employment Revitalization Act (1986) was designed to improve the coordination, cooperation, and articulation among various education/training systems throughout the state, and to tie these efforts to economic development and labor force needs. In addition to provisions related specifically to economic planning and development, the Act:

- * placed responsibility for all adult basic and secondary (G.E.D. and high school diploma) and all occupational vocational courses for secondary students in public schools under the State Board of Education (which is also the State Board for Vocational Education);

* placed responsibility for administering all funds for adult occupational training (including JTPA and federal funds for adult training/retraining) under the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education, which is the governing board of the post-secondary technical education system;

* created a statewide Private Job Training Review Committee, composed entirely of private sector representatives, to advise on all short-term adult training funds;

* established 16 area occupational training advisory councils (corresponding to the 16 technical college regions) to assure coordination and articulation among various occupational, technical, vocational, and adult education programs and economic development activities, and

* required each state agency offering education/training programs to include evaluative data in its annual report (e.g., summary of students or clients served, completion and placement rates, number of new and discontinued programs, effectiveness of coordination efforts, follow-up survey results, etc.).

Considerable authority for coordination of education and training programs was given to the sixteen area occupational training advisory committees. Responsibility for coordinating and monitoring the work of these 16 committees was assigned to the State Occupational Training Advisory Committee, which, by definition, is the State Council on Vocational and Technical Education.

The S.C. Employment Revitalization Act (ERA) of 1986 was designed to increase coordination and articulation between various education and job training programs. It designates the State Council as the State Occupational Training Advisory Committee (SOTAC). The Council is designated as the overall coordinating and monitoring agency with responsibility for making recommendations to the State Board of Education, the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education, the Governor's office, and the public with regard to:

- 1) improving the coordination of plans and programs for adult, secondary, and postsecondary education/training;
- 2) assuring the compatibility of these plans and programs with the state's economic development strategies;
- 3) improving secondary to postsecondary and postsecondary to four year college articulation;
- 4) improving services to underserved and unserved groups or communities;

5) strengthening accountability systems and program effectiveness; and

6) improving the implementation of the Act.

In its role as SOTAC, the State Council is directed to monitor and report on the progress of the 16 Area Occupational Training Advisory Committees. Two years were provided for these groups to develop mandatory articulation and cooperation agreements between secondary and postsecondary occupational training programs, and agreements of cooperations among other agencies in the area that provide adult basic and secondary education, and to consider the offices concerned with economic planning and development in their areas. The SOTAC is also directed to monitor the implementation of agreements, and to assess and report on coordination and articulation activities after the area committees have disbanded, a process that was essentially completed by most of the AOTACs by the end of the 1987-88 fiscal year.

FISCAL

The South Carolina Council on Vocational and Technical Education is supported by a combination of federal funds allocated to the South Carolina Council and by appropriated state funds. The federal allocation for the Council provided approximately 63 percent of the 1987-1988 total expenditures while state appropriated funds provided 25 percent and 12 percent were from restricted funds. To avoid conflict with federal guidelines, it was imperative that all attributable costs associated with the ERA activities, including staff time, not be charged against the federal funds but be supported with state or other funds. This was possible through the availability of the restricted funds based on the Council's request to the PJTRC.

In addition to the federal allocation and the state appropriation, approximately \$18,500 was spent from a restricted funds category in working toward the goals specified by the Employment Revitalization Act. Total 1987-1988 expenditures for the Council, from all sources, were approximately \$158,000. A complete account of the available funds and the expenditures is shown in Appendix II, Report of Available Funds and Expenditures 1987-1988.

All direct and indirect costs of the Council were paid from the federal, state, and restricted funds, including salaries, travel, office expenses, per diem for Council members, office rental, and payment of indirect expenses from federal funds to the State.

Total expenditures for the Council, excluding the restricted grant funds, were very similar to the previous year. Major expense items for the Council were salaries and fringe benefits, which comprised 69 percent of expenditures. Travel, per diem, and fixed charges accounted for another 17 percent, leaving just 14 percent for contractual services, equipment and supplies to maintain the office and carry out the work of the Council.

ACTIVITIES

Federal Requirement Activities

The Carl D. Perkins Act specifies a number of requirements that the Council is to fulfill during the State Plan period. The State Plan period ending June 30, 1988, was from July 1, 1985 through June 30, 1988. The list of the duties is given elsewhere in this brief annual report. In order to carry out the requirements, the Council determined that similar items would be grouped. The overall responsibility for these activities was assigned to the committee under the leadership of Mr. Don Harper. The committee identified three topical areas that encompassed several of the federal requirements. These were: Special Student Populations, Private Sector Involvement, and Funding. The specific requirements, grouped according to the Council's approach, follow:

Special Student Populations

"Each State council shall - advise the State board and make reports ... concerning policies the State should pursue to strengthen vocational education (with particular attention to programs for the handicapped)..." [Sec. 112(d)(2)(A)]

"Each State council shall - report to the State board on the extent to which the individuals described in section 201(b) are provided with equal access to quality vocational education programs...." [Sec. 112(d)(8)]

Private Sector Involvement

"Each State council shall - advise the State board and make reports ... concerning initiatives and methods the private sector could undertake to assist in the modernization of vocational education programs". [Sec. 112(d)(2)(B)]

"Each State council shall - submit recommendations to the State board on the conduct of vocational education programs conducted in the state which emphasize the use of business concerns and labor organizations". [Sec. 112(d)(5)]

"Each State council shall - recommend procedures to the State board to ensure and enhance the participation of the public in the provision of vocational education at the local level within the State, particularly the participation of local employers and local labor organizations". [Sec. 112(d)(7)]

Distribution of Funds

"Each State council shall - analyze and report on the distribution of spending for vocational education in the State and on the availability of vocational education activities and services within the State". [Sec. 112(d)(3)]

"Each State council shall - assess the distribution of financial assistance furnished under this Act, particularly with the analysis of the distribution of financial assistance between secondary vocational education programs and postsecondary vocational education programs. [Sec. 112(d)(6)]

Under the direction of the Council's committee, the staff of the Council worked throughout the year to research each of the topic areas which were then presented individually by the Committee to the Council and approved, with recommendations, as separate reports. The Council then produced a single publication in June of 1988 which contained the three reports.

State Requirement Activities

By July of 1987, the Council (functioning as and meeting the requirements of the State Occupational Training Advisory Committee), had produced the "Progress Report" as specified by the Employment Revitalization Act of 1986. The attention of the State Occupational Training Advisory Committee (SOTAC), then turned to the next requirement which was to

"report to the Governor and General Assembly upon the cooperation, articulation, and coordination between technical college commissions and local school boards".

the Act further stipulated:

"The report is not limited to but must specifically identify technical college commissions and local school boards whose agreements have not achieved coordination and articulation, specify the deficiencies, and make recommendations for removing deficiencies. The report of the State Occupational Training Advisory Committee shall contain the written responses, if any, of the State Board of Education, the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education, technical college commissions, and local school boards to the State Occupational Training Advisory Committee's findings". [Sec. 6.]

It became apparent to the Council's six member "SOTAC" Committee, chaired by Dr. Joann Morton, (see page 6) that criteria would be established to assess whether or not each of the agreements (encompassing the areas of adult vocational education,

articulation of programs, and adult education) met the specifics of the Act. These criteria, after substantial review and revisions, were presented by the Committee to the Council (SOTAC), and were adopted by the SOTAC.

Another concern of the Council (SOTAC) was the reporting requirement established in the Act for the final report of each of the sixteen Area Occupational Training Advisory Committees (AOTACs). The decision by the SOTAC was to develop a suggested report format in order to simplify preparation of the final reports by the AOTACs. This suggested final report format was also considered and adopted by the SOTAC.

Both the Criteria and the Final Report Format were distributed to the Chairmen of the sixteen AOTACs during the year. Early in the 1988 calendar year, well before the deadline imposed by the Act, some of the agreements and the first of the final reports began to be received by the SOTAC. However, at the time of the legislated deadline, several reports, with agreements, still had not been received.

The federal funds provided to the State for the operation of the State Council "may not be diverted or reprogramed for any other purpose by any State board, agency, or individual". [Sec. 112(f)(2)] Consequently, other funds had to be obtained by the Council to support the staff time and other expenses required to carry out these tasks. These funds came from a grant provided by the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education, as recommended by the Private Job Training Review Committee (PJTRC), subsequent to a request by the Council to the PJTRC.

The request by the Council was made very early in the 1987-88 year to the PJTRC. Transfer of the first portion of the funds, complete with the necessary approval within State Government, was finally obtained by January 18, 1988. Expenditure of these restricted use funds is reported in Appendix II of this report.

Due to the lengthy "written response" requirements provided by the Act the elapsed time from the first "Progress Report" until the "Final Report" would be approximately two years. Therefore, the Council decided to produce an interim progress report which would be available approximately one year after the distribution of the first reports. This publication provides a status report useful to those interested in the implementation of ERA-86. Titled: "Employment Revitalization Act of 1986: An Interim Progress Report" this report was approved by the SOTAC on May 19, 1988, and published in June, 1988. The publication was ready to be disseminated and/or presented to the Governor, members of the General Assembly, the State Board of Education, the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education, and others, by the close of the fiscal year.

Meetings

Council Meetings

There were five Council meetings and nine individual committee meetings during the year. Council meetings conducted during the year are listed in Appendix III.

State Meetings

Much of the Council's work is enhanced by information obtained from participating in meetings of other agencies, groups and organizations. Council members or staff members frequently found it advantageous to attend meetings of other groups. The following list is not inclusive although it highlights those agencies whose meetings and conferences are frequently attended by Council staff and/or members:

State Board of Education (SBE)

State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education (SBTCE)

State Private Industry Council (PIC)

State Occupational Information Coordinating Council (SOICC)

South Carolina Technical Education Association (SCTEA)

South Carolina Association of School Administrators (SCASA)

South Carolina Vocational Directors Association (SCVDA)

South Carolina Vocational Education Association (SCVEA)

Technical Committees for Vocational Education

National and Regional Meetings

Regional and National meetings are important sources of information and in-service training for the Council members and staff. The South Carolina Council also has a tradition of providing leadership to national and regional groups. Within the past few years, a former Council Chairman served as the first President of the National Association of State Councils on Vocational Education, and shortly before that the Council's Executive Director served as President of the National Association of Executive Directors of State Councils. Regional or national meetings in which Council members and/or staff participated during 1987-88 include:

Board Meeting of the National
Association of State Councils
on Vocational Education (NASCOVE)

Huntsville, AL
Jul. 17-19, 1987

Southern Region of the National
Association of State Councils
on Vocational Education (NASCOVE)

St. Croix, VI
Sept. 23-28, 1987

National Association of State
Councils on Vocational Education
and Convention of the American
Vocational Association (NASCOVE & AVA)

Las Vegas, NV
Dec. 2-7, 1987

Winter Board Meeting of the
National Association of State
Councils on Vocational Education

Cocoa Beach, FL
Feb. 2-5, 1988

Annual Conference of the National
Association of State Councils on
Vocational Education (NASCOVE)

San Francisco, CA
May 4-8, 1988

ISSUES - PRIORITIES

Council Priorities, 1987-1988

The first priority of the Council during this year was to assure compliance with all of the federal responsibilities as stated in Public Law 98-524, and to do this with a logical, quality approach. These efforts are discussed in more detail on pages 17 and 18.

The second priority of the Council, and one of perhaps greater complexity, was to meet the additional responsibilities imposed on the Council, as the SOTAC, by ERA-86. A more detailed discussion of these duties may be found on pages 18 and 19 of this Annual Report.

The last priority was more operational in nature. This was to assure that decisions by the Council would be based on Council member involvement, tempered by appropriate research and thorough discussion by the entire Council. This necessitated a continuous educational process for the Council members so that they would be aware of economic, educational, social, demographic, and other changes within the State.

All of these priorities were met during the year, as were other objectives and priorities of the Council not listed here.

Priorities and Issues, Close of 1987-1988

Meeting the requirements of the federal legislation, P.L. 98-524, remains constant as a high priority of the Council. Within this broad framework, however, the Council is at liberty to investigate any number of topics, to work for the improvement of the programs, and access to the programs of vocational and technical education. The Council's role is to be an advocate for high quality programs of vocational education and technical education; to proffer recommendations toward the improvement of programs, but not to blindly support these types of programs unless it is in the best interests of students and taxpayers throughout the State. Thus, the highest priority of the Council during the early phases of the subsequent fiscal year are to evaluate vocational and technical education programs, and to evaluate and make recommendations "on the adequacy and effectiveness of the coordination that take place between vocational education and the Job Training Partnership Act ..." [Sec. 112(d)(9)(A)].

The second priority of the Council at the conclusion of fiscal year 1988 involves the reporting requirement assigned to the SOTAC in section 6 of ERA-86. This specifies that the SOTAC (the Council) "shall report to the Governor and General Assembly upon the cooperation, articulation, and coordination between technical college commissions and local school boards. This report is to be completed within three years of the effective date (of the ERA-86). In essence, it means that the SOTAC should complete this report by the first of May, 1989. Despite what is perceived as diminished enthusiasm by some groups and individuals, the Act is in effect, and the Council addresses this requirement with every intention of fulfilling the spirit and specifics of the Act.

The third priority evolves from a combination of need, the Perkins Act responsibilities, and ERA priorities. One of the six on-going SOTAC responsibilities following completion of the report cited immediately above, is to make recommendations for improving the articulation between "post-secondary technical education and four-year degree programs" [Sec. 5(4)]. The Council intends to focus attention on this issue, and with the support of the Commission on Higher Education and others, is optimistic that considerable progress will be made.

Federal legislation calls for the Governor of the State to make Council appointments to be effective July 1, 1988, and to Certify to the U. S. Commissioner that the Council has been established and that the appointments have been made. No new appointments had been made to the Council during the previous 18 months, and as a result seven new members were appointed to the Council, effective July 1, 1988. The Council's operational style has long been one of involving the members in the development of issues, priorities, and recommendations. This highlights the pressing need for an accelerated educational effort so the members' decisions will be logical, well thought out, and based on thorough knowledge of each topic. A deliberate part of the efforts of the Council during the subsequent year (1988-1989) will be focused on the need for in-service training of the members.

APPENDIX I

CONTRIBUTION OF TIME BY COUNCIL MEMBERS 1987-1988

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Days Contributed</u>
Council Meetings	5	38
Committee Meetings	9	13
Other Meetings (In-state and Out-of-state)	n/a	21
Total Days Contributed by Members		72

APPENDIX II

REPORT OF AVAILABLE FUNDS AND EXPENDITURES 1987-1988

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>Available Funds, Non Restricted</u>		
Federal funds from 1986-87 carried forward	\$ 50,949.53	
Federal allocation for 1987-88	121,768.00	
Total available federal funds		\$ 172,717.53
State appropriated funds and adjustments	39,951.00	
B & C Board reduction	- 255.00	
Total available state funds		39,696.00
Total available non-restricted funds		\$ 212,413.53

<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Amounts</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Salaries	\$ 93,041.43	58.8 %
Per Diem payments - members	2,450.00	1.5
Contractual services	15,341.61	9.7
Supplies and materials	3,114.62	2.0
Fixed charges & indirect costs	10,016.76	6.3
Travel, members and staff	14,639.91	9.2
Equipment	2,670.15	1.7
Fringe Benefits	17,050.06	10.8
Total Expenditures	\$ 158,324.54	100.0 %

APPENDIX II REPORT OF AVAILABLE FUNDS AND EXPENDITURES 1987-1988
(Continued)

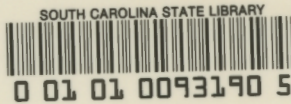
<u>Expenditures, by Source</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Federal Funds		
Expenditures	\$ 100,205.81	63.3 %
Balance of Federal funds for Carryover to 1988-89	72,511.72	
State Funds		
Expenditures	39,646.93	25.0
Balance of State funds to lapse (includes mandated mid-year reduction)	304.07	
Restricted Funds		
Expenditures	18,471.80	11.7
Total Expenditures	\$ 158,324.54	100.0 %

Note: To reconcile this report to the records of the Comp. Gen.
(CSA424CM) the following adjustments must be made:

subtract	\$ 543.00	Indirect costs, considered as Council expenditure.
add	840.04	Returned to SBTCE as remainder of the 1986-87 restricted funds, <u>not</u> considered as Council expenditure.
add	3,308.20	Remainder of 1987-88 grant returned to SBTCE as unexpended funds, <u>not</u> considered as Council expenditure.
	<hr/>	
	\$ 3,605.24	Net difference
	158,324.54	Plus Total Expenditures reported
	<hr/>	
	\$161,929.78	Total Comp. Gen. reported expenditures

APPENDIX III
COUNCIL MEETING SCHEDULE
1986-1987

<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Location</u>
September 17, 1987	11:00 a.m.	2221 Devine St., 2nd Floor Land Resources Conference Room Columbia, SC
November 19, 1987	11:00 a.m.	2221 Devine St., 2nd Floor Land Resources Conference Room Columbia, SC
January 21, 1988	11:00 a.m.	2221 Devine St., 2nd Floor Land Resources Conference Room Columbia, SC
March 17, 1988	11:00 a.m.	2221 Devine St., 2nd Floor Land Resources Conference Room Columbia, SC
May 19, 1988	2:30 p.m.	1331 Elmwood Ave, Suite 102 Offices of Carter-Goble Associates, Inc. Columbia, SC



APPENDIX IV

PUBLICATIONS

1987-1988

South Carolina Council on Vocational and Technical Education
1986-87 Annual Report. December, 1987. 26 pp. Printed under
direction of Budget and Control Board. Columbia, SC.

Special Student Populations; Private Sector Involvement; Analysis
of Distribution of Funds. June, 1988. 25 pp. S. C. Council on
Vocational and Technical Education. Columbia, SC.

Employment Revitalization Act of 1986 - An Interim Progress
Report. June, 1988. 4 pp. State Occupational Training
Advisory Committee. Columbia, SC.

Note: To reconcile this report to the records of the Com. Gen.
(CSA242424) the following adjustments must be made:

subtract	\$ 543.00	Indirect costs, considered as Council expenditure.
add	840.04	Returned to SBTCE as remainder of the 1984-87 restricted funds, not considered as Council expenditure.
add	3,308.20	Remainder of 1987-88 grant returned to SBTCE as unexpended funds, not considered as Council expenditure.
	\$ 3,605.24	Net difference
	158,324.54	Plus Total Expenditures reported
	\$161,929.78	Total Com. Gen. reported expenditures